

ZULKAIF RIAZ



BURHAN

Muzaffar Wani



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Wikipedia

Al-Jazeera

ND TV (India)

Daily Jang (Pakistan)

Preface

This book covers the biography, story, and incidents related to Burhan Wani's life. It is worth reading that how a 15-years-old boy escaped from his house to fight for the freedom of his state, Kashmir. He became a hero for his nation. After his assassination, people started following his footsteps. This book is a long description of Tipu Sultan's quote:

"It is far better to live like a lion for a day than to live like a jackal for a hundred years".

Unfortunately, people call Baghat Singh a hero who fought against British occupiers for the freedom of his country. But the same people condemn Burhan Wani's activities that nowhere different from Baghat Singh. Yes, there's one difference. Baghat Singh fought with arms but Burhan was smart. He used social media to develop the spirit of freedom in his nation.

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Burhan Wani

It was September of 2010. Cool air was blowing in the morning. The sweet sound of air touching the long palm trees was making the scenario more attractive. Then, the sound of fajar Adhan increased its beauty. Everyone from the village woke up. Men started moving towards the mosque while women started offering prayer at home. This wasn't the usual routine of that village. Occupied forces used to close the streets and civilians weren't allowed to go anywhere. This was the first time when too many people joined the prayer after the incident of imam's death. The previous imam of the mosque was shot dead by occupied forces. He was accused of developing Jihad spirit in the young generation of Kashmir.

It is the beautiful village of Dadasara located in the Tral area of Pulwama District, Indian Occupied Kashmir. This was a historical place. The village is named after Dadah meaning Deep and SAR meaning Lake. It is said that this village was once a deep lake, hundreds of years ago. Kashmir is one of the most beautiful places on this planet. It is also known as "Heaven on the earth".

This heaven was once an independent state. But freedom of the valley ended when Indian forces entered the region and occupied this area. Muslim forces retaliated at the time and succeeded to get back half of its territory which is now administered under the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to which Kashmir and Kashmiris belong.

Thousands of innocents have been killed, hundreds of women have been raped, and a number of people lost their eyes due to pellet guns and teargas. Not a single action has been still taken by the United Nations on its resolutions. India is trying to change the demographical identity of Kashmir by allotting the land to retired army officers, revoking the article 370 and 35 A, holding fake elections and electing their favorite candidates, forcing people to convert Hinduism, pushing them to world's longest lockdown, banning the internet and mobile service, and arresting the students in name of fake anti-terror operations.

More than 60 years were passed since they took their last breath in the free Kashmir. It seemed that Kashmiris have accepted the slavery of a terror state. Indian crimes increased at beginning of the second decade. Kashmir was in need of a hero, a real hero having the potential to become an ideal for young Kashmiris to follow him.

Well, it is also true that India spent a large part of its budget to control freedom fighters in the occupied territory which lead them to be listed among most toilets-less, homeless, hungry and poor countries. More than half of the Indian population is still living without toilet facility and this is because of its foolish government.

Education & Family Background

It was the late summer of 2010. Only two months were remaining from secondary exams. Burhan wani was a bit nervous. Seeing him in this condition, Burhan's father Muzaffar wani sat in front of him and asked "What happened boy?" Burhan (while cleaning his face) replied "Nothing special dad". "Then why are you disturbed?" said Muzaffar wani to continue the discussion. At which Burhan wani told that he was disturbed because of upcoming exams. He was well prepared but the thing making him nervous was his A+ grade in previous exams. He was the topper of the school and continuously obtaining excellent marks. His 93% marks in 8th class was his then biggest achievement. And that time, everyone was expecting Burhan to obtain a top position in board and make people of Dadasara proud.

Burhan was naturally a hardworking and extraordinary boy. He was handsome and good looking with dashing personality. Although he was not regular with his prayer but he had a firm faith in Islam. He used to take bath twice a day. Burhan used gel to maintain his hair. He was a non-vegetarian and always refused to join the table if there was no mutton or chicken dish to eat. His father was the principal of secondary school (where Burhan was studying) and respected personality of Dadasara. His mother was also a well-educated woman. She was a housewife and used to educate the children and women of that village. She was a specialist in science subjects but Quran and Islam were her favorites to teach. Burhan had two brothers and two sisters. He was attached to his elder brother Khalid wani with whom he spent most of his time in childhood and teenage. Two of his cousins were freedom fighters. Burhan grew up in an educated, Islamic, and traditional family background. This environment helped Burhan learn the art of taking right decisions at the right time.

Burhan was fond of playing cricket and football. He was captain of local cricket team. Like other Kashmiris, Burhan was a fan of great Shahid Khan Afridi (also known as boom boom). Whenever there was a cricket match between Pakistan and India, Kashmiris were there to support Pakistan. When Indian team toured Pakistan in 2005-6, Pakistan's test series victory over India was celebrated in Kashmir and Burhan's village. Shahid Khan Afridi added two quick centuries in that series. Burhan's love and affection toward Afridi weren't only because of his brilliant performance and green kit. Shahid Afridi's grandfather fought the first Indo-Pak war of Kashmir (1947-49) and was given the title of Ghazi-e-Kashmir (Conqueror of Kashmir) when they succeeded to Take control over one-third of Kashmir including Gilgit, Muzaffarabad, and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. On many occasions, Shahid Afridi openly condemned the illegal occupation of India in Kashmir.

Burhan was an excellent cricketer but he never wanted to make cricket his profession.

Till the age of ten, he wanted to become a doctor or join Indian army to serve India. He was a child and unaware of reality. With time, he also started dreaming of a free and independent Kashmir. It was difficult for an intelligent student to continue his study in such environment. Maybe, he wanted to do something for Kashmir through the power of education and represent his state at the international level.

2010 Unrest

India has always been a failed state. The politicians always use religion card, Conflict with Pakistan, and Kashmir for their vote bank. To gain political benefit, Indian government decided to integrate Jammu & Kashmir to India by forcing people and changing its demography. On the government's order, hundreds of thousands of military personnel entered Jammu and Kashmir. Curfew and lockdown were imposed in Jammu & Kashmir. Markets were closed, shutters were down, and even they sealed religious places including Mosques, Madrasas, Tombs, and Imam Bargah. The condition was becoming worst and worst day by day.

Two innocent women, 22 years old Neelofar Jan and 17 years old Asiya Jan were raped and killed by Indian security forces on 29 May 2009 in Shopian District. Local police refused to file FIR against the incident. A protest was called up by separatist leaders and youth wings. Hundreds of Kashmiris joined the protest which lasted for over 47 days. In response, Indian government did nothing other than declaring the curfew in state. Indian army kept using Rape as a weapon against Kashmir.

The next year, Indian army killed three civilians claiming they were militants and crossing the border in Machil Sector on 30 April 2010. It was later found that the encounter was fake and those army officers killed innocent Kashmiris to get the reward from government. After a few days, Indian army killed a 17 years old guy "Tufail Ahmad Mattoo" by closely firing a teargas canister. 24 years old Rafiq Ahmad Bangroo was beaten by Indian police force in old Srinagar. He lost his life due to injuries. A day later, Javed Ahmed Malla was shot dead. The young protesters Shakeel Ganai and Firdous Khan were direct-fired in the following week.

The next week Bilal Ahmad Wani, Tajamul Bashir, Tauqeer Rather, Ishtiyaq Ahmed, Imtiyaz Ahmed Itoo, Shujaat-ul-Islam, Muzaffar Ahmad Bhat, Fayaz Ahmad Wani, and Abrah Ahmad Khan were killed by Central Reserve Police Force in different incidents. Most of them were teenagers and were brutally murdered after torture in police custody. Kashmiri women Yasmeen Jan was killed just because of watching the protest from window.

These incidents kept increasing and as a result, more than 112 civilians were killed and 537 injured within a few days. These incidents developed freedom spirit in youth. It was assumed that Kashmiris will pick up guns instead of stones. Indian CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) was on a mission to open bullet on anyone trying to retaliate, protest, or support separatism.

Kashmiris were now tired of burying the dead bodies of their loving ones. They were losing hopes. Jihad (holy war) was the only solution to this problem. Someone was to become an icon for youth.

During August 2010, Burhan wani, his brother Khalid wani, and their friend were traveling on a bike. Police stopped them and asked to purchase a cigarette for them. It is not known whether they refused or followed their instruction. Police started beating them. Khalid wani was injured and wasn't able to walk for many days. This incident changed Burhan's life. He loved his brother too much. He responded whenever somebody misbehaved with Khalid. But this time, the situation was different. He not only wanted to take revenge of his brother but also wanted to fight for Kashmir's freedom. He was to decide between the bright future and jihad for Kashmir.

It was the 10th of Oct, 2010. Ten days were remaining from secondary exams. Burhan wani was prepared well. He was confident about obtaining more than 90% marks. But time was running. Every single day was adding more deaths in the total death toll of Kashmir conflict. Burhan was always best at taking the right decision at the right time. He spent his day with one of his old friends. After lunch, he went outside (carrying his bag) and never returned. He didn't tell any of his family members regarding his decision of sacrificing his life for Kashmir. He selected a path full of thorns and hurdles at the age of 15 but the destination was nothing other than heaven.

There were many freedom fighting groups active in Kashmir including Taliban, Al-Qaida, Jaish-e-Muhammed, Al-Badr, Hizbul Mujahideen, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, and Lashkar-e-Taiba. Many of these groups were fighting for Kashmir's right of self-determination but a couple of them were there for their interest.

Hizbul-Mujahideen

Two of his cousins already had joined the Hizbul-Mujahideen back in 2008. Burhan also joined Hizbul Mujahideen. Hizbul Mujahideen was founded in 1989 as a separatist group. This group was seeking the integration of Indian Occupied Kashmir with Pakistan. It is also said that this group was being funded and supported by the Pakistani intelligence agency. Burhan along with his group carried out many successful operations in Jammu and Kashmir to stop occupied forces from their brutal crimes in territory. These operations ended the span of unrest in Kashmir till September 2010. More than 4,021 Indian police officers and armed personnel were injured in stone-pelting incidents, clashes with civilians, and Mujahideen operations. Many international organizations, human rights groups, and overseas Indians started supporting Kashmiris following this span of 2010. Seeing their political career in trouble, Indian National Congress held a meeting in presence of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The government issued a list of civilians killed in this conflict along with a package of \$11,000 to their families.

On the call of Hurriyat Conference, most families refused to take money from government. A few families accepted because of their financial issues.

Indian government and media tried their best to hide the casualties and facts. Indian media continuously kept blaming Pakistan instead of showing the reality of bloodshed in Kashmir.

Burhan wani was very intelligent and smart. Burhan was in search of a thing that could help him and his group in this guerrilla war. He noticed that the use of Facebook and social media was increasing in Kashmir because of lockdown. He decided to use social media as a weapon. Burhan knew that Indian police can easily trace his location through Facebook. That's why he created different accounts on different devices. He started uploading videos, calling youth to pick up guns against non-Muslim forces. He said in one of his video message that the idea of India is totally incompatible with Islam. He aimed to unfurl the flag of Islam (Pakistan) on Delhi's red fort. His videos started gaining massive views on the internet. Indian cybercrime agency shut down Burhan's Facebook account and filed FIR against Burhan under section 505-2 (Promoting enmity), 504, and section 66 A.

Within a few days, Burhan's videos became viral and he succeeded to deliver his message to Kashmir's young generation. Indian media called Burhan wani a terrorist. However Pakistani journalists gave him the title of "Poster boy". He became famous with that name. Burhan's fame was further boosted when the fake news of his death spread across social media in 2013. More than 30 youngsters joined Hizbul-Mujahideen after being impressed with Burhan's speeches. He was promoted to commander of Hizbul-Mujahideen that year. Burhan's presence in Kashmir was a big threat to Indian occupation. It was the first time since 1990 Insurgency when people were openly claiming themselves Pakistani and Pakistani flag were waving in Kashmir.

On 13th April 2015, Indian army arrested Burhan wani's brother Khalid wani and tortured in custody. They wanted Khalid wani to tell his brother's address which he didn't know. Khalid wani lost his life in custody. Indian police claimed that Khalid was in contact with his brother. He was recruiting Mujahideen to Burhan's group and killed in an encounter. However, his family alleged that he died in custody as there's no bullet wound on his body but signs of physical torture. Police raided at Burhan's old friends' houses. After this incident, Burhan's speeches became more anti-Indian.

A video went viral which was showing Burhan and ten other Mujahideen with heavy arms urging people to refuse Indian collaboration and took up arms against the state. After a few months, the state Indian government imposed a bounty of one million rupees on his head.

Amarnath Pilgrims (Yatra)

Amarnath is a Hindu shrine located in Kashmir. It is a holy place in Hinduism. Due to snowfall, this shrine remains closed. It is opened for a short period in summer. Thousands of Hindus pilgrims came here and make the pilgrimage annually. In 2000, 2001, and 2002, Kashmiris started threatening pilgrims, and Yatra was suspended. The Hindu nationalist and racist movement RSS took their control over India with the help of a political party BJP in 2013. RSS wanted to make Jammu and Kashmir a Hindu majority state. The government allotted free land to Hindu pundits to settle in Kashmir. Thousands of Hindus settled in Jammu and were provided a fake Kashmiri identity. The Israel-like illegal colonialism in Kashmir was Indian propaganda to change Kashmir's demography. Burhan started threatening Indian pundits in his speeches. As a result, Burhan lost his innocent brother. Burhan wani was marked as a terrorist by India to stop him from rising voices against Indian brutal activities.

In 2016, Buran wani assured that he would not interfere in any religious activity. He warmly welcomed Hindu pilgrims to Kashmir. But he warned that any colonial activity in Kashmir will be retaliated. In his last 6-minute video message, he assured safe passage to pilgrims, welcomed the homecoming pundits, warned Indian police, and threatened the state government for separate colonies for former officers and pundits.

“Indian praise Baghat Singh as a freedom fighter who took up arms against British occupiers while condemn Burhan wani who did the same against Indian occupiers.”

-Zulkaif Riaz

Assassination of Burhan wani

Burhan wani continued troubling India. Indian government wanted to shut Kashmiri voices and Burhan's assassination was the only way to make Kashmiris fear from occupied forces. Mujahideen increased their activities after the death of Khalid wani. Burhan wani along with Sartaj Ahmad Sheikh and Pervez Ahmad Lashkari visited Kokernag to procure weapons. On 7th June 2016, Indian police received an intelligence report regarding Burhan's presence in Kokernag. Jammu & Kashmir police joined the RR force to start anti-insurgency in Kokernag.

On 8th July 2016, police reached Bumdoora village where Burhan was staying with his companions. Police failed to start operation in the village as villagers started stone-pelting. Police showed a fake document of the state chief minister's arrival. The gun battle between Hizbul and occupied police began at 4:30 PM which continued till Burhan's Shahadah. He died at the age of just 22.

Local police apologized to Kashmiris over Burhan's assassination. Police claimed that the operation was started to capture Sartaj Ahmad Sheikh. They were unaware of Burhan's presence otherwise he would have been given a chance to surrender himself. Chief Minister (Mehbooba Mufti) and deputy chief minister confirmed that policemen were really unaware.

His body was wrapped in the Pakistani flag and buried next to that of Khalid Wani in Tral, Pulwama. More than 200,000 people gathered at Burhan's funeral. Mujahideen from different groups also joined his funeral and offered three-volley salute.

2016 Unrest

Hundreds of people picked up guns after Burhan's death. Separatist leaders called for a shutdown in Kashmir. People started attacking police stations and army camps. Internet and train services were suspended when stone-pelting incidents increased. The government also suspended Amarnath Yatra and imposed a curfew in Kashmir. Curfew was lifted after 53 days. More than 90 unarmed Kashmiris died and thousands (over 16,000) were injured. Burhan's assassination increased Mujahideen activities and it was happening for the first time since 1990.

Reaction

Prime minister Pakistan "Nawaz Sharif" expressed shock over Burhan's assassination. He also called Burhan wani a Martyr. During a speech in the UN general assembly, Nawaz said that he was a young leader of Kashmir who had emerged as a symbol of modern Kashmiri Intifada. Pakistan declared 8th July a black day.

Muzaffar Hussain Baig (political leader of People Democratic Party) condemned this barbaric activity. He claimed that standard operating rule was not followed in that operation. He demanded an investigation over Burhan's killing. Indian parliamentarians refused and called Burhan wani a terrorist.

Former Chief Minister Jammu & Kashmir "Omar Abdullah" said that his killing has made him a new icon for young Kashmiri youth. He also warned occupied forces from further fake encounters and insurgencies.

Maleeha Lodhi (Pakistan's ambassador of UN) raised the assassination of Burhan wani in a meeting with United Nations officials. She described Burhan wani as the young leader of Kashmiri youth.

On 14 August 2017, Burhan wani's picture was featured on Azadi train along with other national heroes including Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal. In Nov 2018, Pakistan issued postal stamps in memory of Kashmiri heroes featuring Burhan wani.

In December 2016, Jammu & Kashmir government announced a compensation of 4 lac rupees to Burhan wani's family. RSS sponsored BJP and opposition leaders protested over Mehbooba mufti's decision. Later, mehbooba mufti said that Burhan's family has refused to take the compensation.

Indian media (zee news) claimed that Burhan had affairs with many girls. One of them was unhappy with Burhan's behavior. She started spying on Burhan wani and his location was also provided by that girl before his assassination. This claim remained unverified. Police also denied the involvement of any girl in that case.

Burhan is labeled as a terrorist in India. There is not even a single incident that was traced back to him. Police failed to provide any avoidance which could prove Burhan a terrorist except those social media videos. Burhan was a young leader who used social media as a tool. The irony is that Indian praise Baghat Singh as a freedom fighter who took up arms against British occupiers while condemning Burhan wani who wanted young Kashmiri youth to took up arms against Indian occupiers.

Solution of Kashmir

Kashmir belongs to Kashmiris. They should be given the right to choose between Pakistan and India as it was promised by the United Nations Security Council.

Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA)

Indian parliament passed the AFSPA act in 1958 and imposed on Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Changlang, Longding, and Arunachal Pradesh (few districts). In 1983, when Punjabi Sikhs demanded freedom, another act was passed for Punjab and Chandigarh which they withdrew after 14 years. Indian parliament passed this act for Kashmir during the 1990 fake insurgency. This act is applied in "Disturbed" areas. Disturb areas may include:

- Globally recognized dispute territory.
- Failure of local administration.
- Local police fail to control problems and tackle issues.
- If the instability of the state is too large to handle.

Armed Forces Special Power Act provides special powers to armed personnel. They are allowed to violate human rights in disturbed areas and no one will be there to ask. The following powers are given to armed forces under the AFSPA act.

- After giving warning, they can fire upon the person acting against the law even if it causes death or serious injuries.
- They can destroy any camp, hid-out, house, or building which is suspected of giving shelters to Militants.
- They can arrest anyone without an arrest warrant. They can use force (if needed) to arrest him.
- Army officers (under this act) have legal immunity for their actions. If they arrest, rape, or kill any innocent, they are not answerable to any inquiry, judicial system, and even Supreme Court.

The 2009 Neelofar Jan and Asiya Jan gang-rape and the murder case file was closed because four Indian army officers were involved in that case and AFSPA protected them.

In 1991, the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) started an investigation of this law. On 31 March 2012, the UN asked India to revoke AFSPA from Jammu & Kashmir as this law is clearly violating human rights.

Article 370 & 35A

Article 370 and 35A was giving special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Residents of Jammu and Kashmir were living under a separate law. This included citizenship law, property ownership, and fundamental rights. Indian citizens were not allowed to purchase land in Jammu and Kashmir. This law was revoked on 5th August 2019 and Jammu and Kashmir was divided into union two territories, the Union territory of Jammu & Kashmir and the union territory of Ladakh. Ladakh territory was later captured by China.

Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir had a separate flag, coat of arms, and separate law from 1954 to 2019. After revoking special status, Kashmir became a union territory of India. While, Azad Kashmir (Pakistan) still has a separate flag, coat of arms, Anthem, government, president, and prime minister.

UNSC Resolution 47

United Nations Security Council passed a resolution for the Kashmir conflict which was adopted by both Pakistan and India on 21 April 1948. After hearing arguments from countries, UNSC instructed the five-member commission (Argentina, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, and United States) to visit Pakistan and India to help the governments maintain peace and decide the fate of Jammu & Kashmir. Resolution 47 consisted of three parts:

- I. United Nations Security Council asked Pakistan to withdraw its nationalists from Kashmir. Pakistan disagreed as Pakistan wanted India to withdraw its occupied force from Kashmir. On 1st January 1949, Pakistan agreed to withdraw its armed tribesmen.
- II. UNSC asked India to reduce its security forces to minimum numbers. Kashmiri territory will be administered by local authorities.
- III. The future of Kashmir will be settled according to the will of the people. A referendum will be held to decide the fate of Jammu & Kashmir.

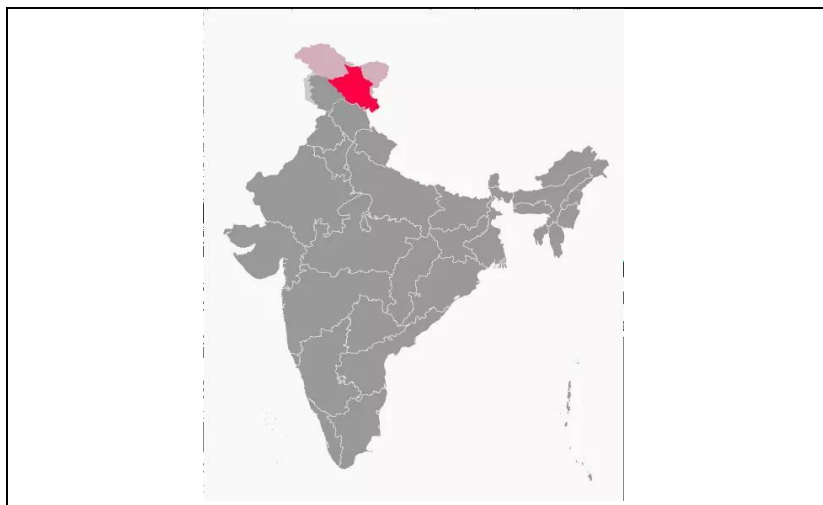
Both Pakistan and India agreed to the UN resolution. This resolution was in favor of Pakistan but at that time India was surviving from a possible defeat. Following the UN instructions, Pakistan withdrew its tribesmen from IOK but India increased its security forces in occupied territory. As per 2020 report, more than 7 Million security personnel are active in Jammu and Kashmir.

Kashmir in 2019-20

India revoked Article 370 and 35A from Kashmir and imposed a one-year-long curfew. Hundreds of Kashmiris died in curfew. When coronavirus entered the sub-continent, Pakistani PM Imran Khan introduced SOP's in the country and within a couple of months, Pakistan became a Covid-free country. But Indian PM Modi failed to control pandemic. They described Cow urine as a vaccine of corona virus. The death toll kept increasing and India has become the world's second most affected country with corona virus after the United States.

There are more than 300 deaths and 7000 confirmed cases in Jammu & Kashmir. Indian government refused to provide any relief fund, face masks, or vaccines to Jammu and Kashmir.

Ladakh & Aksai Chin
Administered by China
1962 to present



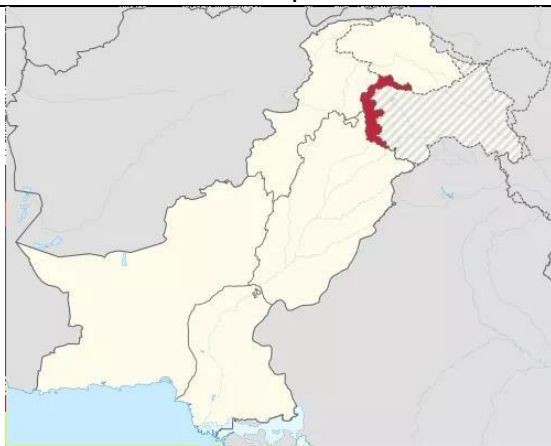
	
Country:	People republic of china
Capital:	Leh, Kargil
Districts:	2
Area:	60,000 km ²
Population:	275,000
Languages:	Ladakhi & Purgi

China invaded Aksai Chin in 1962 Sino-India war. Pakistan accepted china claim over Aksai chin. Later, china attacked India in 2020 and invaded Ladakh. Ladakh and Aksai chin is a dispute between China and India. Ladakh was once a part of Kashmir.

Azad Kashmir

Administered by Pakistan

1948 to present



Country:

Capital:

Districts:

Area:

Population:

Languages:



Islamic republic of Pakistan

Muzaffarabad

10

13,300 km²

4,100,000

Urdu, Kashmiri, Hindko,
Gojri

Kashmir has always been a part of Pakistan. Pakistan took control over 1/3rd of Kashmir in 1949 war. Azad Kashmir has a special status in Pakistan. A separate President and Prime minister run this country.

Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir

Occupied by India

1949 to present



Country:



Republic of India

Capital:

Srinagar

Districts:

20

Area:

42,241 km²

Population:

12,267,013

Languages:

Kashmiri, Urdu, Hindko
Dogri

India occupied Jammu and Kashmir after separation in 1947. Pakistani tribesmen annexed Kashmir but Pakistan withdrew its forces after UN involvement. Pakistan and people of Kashmir are still waiting for the UN's response over its resolutions.

History of Kashmir

Kashmir was an important center of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Shaivism till the 13th century. Islamic rule began in 13th century by Shah Mir Dynasty. Shah Mir Dynasty, Mughals, and Afghans ruled there for the next five centuries. Sikh maharaja "Ranjit Singh" annexed Kashmir in 18th century. In 1846, the British army defeated Sikhs in the First Anglo-Sikh war and took control over Kashmir, Punjab, and other areas. British army sold all the land in Kashmir to A Dogra raja "Gulab Singh" for 75 Million Rupees. At that time, Kashmir's population was more than 7 Million having Muslims in the majority. After raja's death, Ranbir Singh and Sir Pratap Singh ruled over Kashmir. On the death of Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh's nephew "Hari Singh" ascended the throne of Jammu and Kashmir.

Newly appointed Dogra Maharaja Hari Singh was a man of bad character. He spent his life in the west. In 1921, Hari Singh was blackmailed by a prostitute in Paris. She took Singh's naked pictures during a night she spent with him. Hari Singh paid €300000 to save him from being disrespected. After becoming maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh used his force against Muslims and religious scholars.

He was a supporter of the racist political group National Indian Congress and a friend of Jawaharlal Nehru. Kashmir suffered badly during his reign.

1931 Kashmir agitation is considered as the blackest day in Kashmir's history. Raja captured a Muslim scholar, newspaper editor, and Member of Pakistan Movement "Sheikh Abdul Qadir" and prisoned in Srinagar Jail. On 13 July, thousands of Kashmiri marched to central jail to see his trial. It was Friday. A Kashmiri stood up to deliver Adhan when the time for the Jumma prayer approached. Dogra governor went mad after hearing the word "Allah Hu Akbar". He ordered his soldier to open fire on that person. After him, another Muslim started delivering Adhan. Soldiers kept firing and Muslims continued to complete Adhan. Around 22 Muslims embraced Shahadah. Every year 13th July is remembered as a Kashmir Martyr Day in Azad Kashmir, Occupied Kashmir, and Pakistan.

Imam Atta Ullah Shah Bukhari used to deliver mandatory Friday khutbah on the cruel king of Egypt (Pharaoh). When Muslims were attending Eid prayer in Jammu, The Dogra governor of Kashmir came and ordered Imam Atta Ullah Shah not to deliver Jumma khutbah on this topic. One of Muslim Attendee Mir Hussain Baksh stood up and said "How dare you to involve in our religious matter?" This incident urged the people of Kashmir to speak out against Hindu rulers. Sardar Gohar Rehman along with Ch. Ghulam Abbas and other Muslim leaders held a meeting in the city's main masjid. Muslims brought the complaint in Court of Additional District Magistrate.

The complaint was against the Government's guilty of interference in religious matters under section 296, Ranbir Singh penal code. Unfortunately, the magistrate was also Hindu. He issued an order that "Khuttba was not part of Islamic prayers". All the Hindus present in the court hall started shouting pro-Hindu slogans.

Pakistan Independence Movement

Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan presented the two-nations theory in the late 18th century. Muslims of the sub-continent agreed with this theory. They knew that Hindus can never be sincere with Muslims. Muslim leaders established the All-India Muslim League in 1906 with a mission to protect Muslims of the Sub-continent. Many literate people from Aligarh University joined AIML which made this league a secular political group. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammed Ali Jinnah became a part of both Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League with the mindset of undivided India and Hindu-Muslim Unity.

Muslim leaders passed a resolution (also called Resolution of Lahore) in 1940 with the determination to establish a new Muslim state comprising Muslim majority states Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Kashmir, and Dhaka.

This resolution provided hope to the Kashmiri people. Kashmiris were in support of the two-nation theory from the very beginning. The British government decided to leave India in 1946. British agreed to form Pakistan as an independent state. Lower Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, and Dhaka were included in Pakistan. However, princely states were free to choose Pakistan or India by respecting the wishes of the population.

British India was to be partitioned into Pakistan and India on 15th August 1947. All the princely states were told to take their final decision. Maharaja Hari Singh was dreaming of a free state. Indian general Lord Mount Batten pressurized Hari Singh to accede to India while Kashmiris wanted to be a part of Pakistan. Kashmiris were aware of Raja's possible decision. They called for help from Pakistan. Pakistani armed tribesmen from Sarhad province (now KPK) entered Kashmir in October 1947. Dogra raja left Kashmir and asked Indian force to take control over Kashmir. Mujahideen defeated Indian force and took control over one-third of Kashmir. India referred Kashmir issue in the UN in 1948. UN called for an immediate cease-fire. Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire and withdrew its troops from Jammu and Kashmir.

UN passed a resolution to hold elections in Jammu and Kashmir, allowing the citizens to decide. Indian government refused to provide the right of self-determination to Kashmiris. Till now, four wars have been broken out between Pakistan and India. The chronology of Kashmir's history is given on the next page.

Chronology of Kashmir's History

13th Century: Beginning of Shah Mir dynasty

1586: Kashmir became a part of the Mughal Empire

1747: The Afghan "Durrani Empire" invaded Kashmir.

1819: Sikh annexed Kashmir under Ranjit Singh's leadership.

1846: British army defeated the Sikhs.

1846: Maharaja of Jammu Gulab Singh purchased Kashmir.

1857: Ranbir Singh succeeded after father's death.

1860: Annexation of Gilgit into Jammu and Kashmir.

1870: Maharaja annexed states of Hunza and Nagar.

1870: Maharaja established a modern judicial system. "Ranbir penal code" is still followed in Jammu and Kashmir.

1885: Pratap Singh ascended the throne of Jammu and Kashmir.

1891: The forest department was established for the first time.

1898: Maharaja constructed Shri Pratap Singh Museum in Srinagar.

1925: Pratap Singh's nephew Hari Singh became the new raja of the state.

1931: More than 22 Muslims were martyred because of delivering Adhan in an incident outside Srinagar central jail.

1932: Maharaja stopped Muslims from delivering Friday khutbah.

15 August 1947: India pressurized Hari Singh to accept India's rule in Kashmir.

26 October 1947: Indian forces entered Kashmir.

27 October 1947: Pakistani Mujahideen entered Kashmir and the First Indo-Pakistan war began.

1947: Jammu Massacre- Hindu extremists, Sikhs, and RSS were opposing Muslims. More than 20,000 to 100,000 civilians were killed.

1st January 1948: India surrendered and asked the UN for help.

30 January 1948: Father of India Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead by a Hindu extremist when he appealed to the Indian government to give Pakistan their right in wealth.

5 February 1948: UN asked Pakistan to immediately cease-fire.

21 April 1948: UN passed a resolution (UN Security Council resolution 47) calling for a referendum in Jammu & Kashmir.

13 September 1948: Indian forces entered Hyderabad and started killing the Muslim population. Nizam of Hyderabad surrendered.

17 September 1948: Indian force occupied the princely state of Hyderabad. Hindus raped more than eleven thousand Muslim women.

1st January 1949: Pakistan agreed for a cease-fire in Kashmir and called its troops back from IOK.

26 January 1950: A special status was given to Kashmir under Article 370. This act was restricting the India defense and foreign affairs in dispute territory.

20 October 1962: China attacked India claiming Ladakh as its territory.

20 November 1962: China invaded 2000 miles along with dispute territory. India accepted China's victory and accepted the LAC (Line of Actual Control) as a new border.

March 1965: A bill was passed in the Indian parliament asking for the revocation of Article 370 and merging Kashmir in India as a province.

May 1965: Pakistan launched a military operation Grand Slam in Jammu and Kashmir.

August 1965: Pakistan launched another successful Operation Gibraltar in Kashmir.

6 September 1965: India attacked Pakistan from Lahore, Sargodha, and Sialkot sectors.

7 September 1965: PAF pilot MM Alam shot down five Indian jets within 1 minute. (World record)

8 September 1965: Pakistan Navy launched a naval operation at then Indian largest port Dwarka. Pakistan destroyed Indian port in Operation Dwarka.

14 September 1965: Pakistan destroyed more than 102 Indian tanks in the battle of Chawinda in Sialkot.

January 1970: This year is known for the rise of Bengali nationalism, separatism, and self-determination movements in East Pakistan.

25 March 1971: Pakistan launched Operation Searchlight in East Pakistan. Mukti Bahini (Bengali nationalist movement) started targeting Pakistani security forces.

3 December 1971: India joined the war helping Mukti Bahini against West Pakistan.

16 December 1971: Pakistan was divided into two parts, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Several Kashmiris left supporting Pakistan after this war.

February 1972: India banned Kashmiri "Plebiscite Front" from nation assembly elections.

2 July 1972: India accepted LOC (Line of Control) as a borderline between Pakistan and India. LOC separates Azad Kashmir from Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

18 May 1974: India tested their first nuclear bomb Smiling Buddha in the Pokhran-1 test. India became the world's sixth nuclear country.

2 July 1984: Congress dismissed Farooq Abdullah and appointed Ghulam Muhammed Shah as a new chief minister of Jammu & Kashmir. A massive protest erupted in Kashmir. The newly appointed CM imposed a curfew in Kashmir.

31 October 1984: Prime minister of India Indira Gandhi was killed by Sikh separatists.

6 March 1986: Governor of Jammu & Kashmir Mr. Jag-Mohan dismissed Ghulam Muhammed Shah and grabbed the powers of the chief minister.

23 March 1987: National Conference under Farooq Abdullah won 1987 elections defeating MUF, BJP, JI, and Plebiscite Front. Indian National Congress was accused of poll rigging which caused the defeat to a popular political group MUF (Muslim United Front).

Late 1987: the Indian army carried out an insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir. More than 25,000 Kashmiri Mujahideens and 5000 Indian officers were killed.

1989: VP Singh formed government in India in alliance with BJP. The government dismissed Farooq Abdullah and the state was brought under governor rule.

1990: Indian army encountered more than 100 Kashmiris in a fake insurgency. A special force Armed Force Special Power Act (AFSPA) was imposed in Jammu and Kashmir.

21 January 1990: Gawkadal massacre- Indian central reserve police force opened fires on unarmed protesters in the Gawkadal massacre killing 280 Kashmiris.

25 January 1990: Handwara Massacre- This incident refers to the killing of 21 protestors in Kashmir.

1 March 1990: Indian army killed 33 civilians who were protesting outside the UN office in Srinagar.

30 March 1990: Indian army killed Kashmiri political leader Ashfaq Majeed wani. He was a member of the political party Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). He was 23 years old at the age of his martyrdom.

31 March 1990: Kashmir's largest political rally was conducted at the funeral of Ashfaq Majeed wani. He received more than 50 Namaz-e-jinaza in Jammu, Kashmir, and Pakistan.

21 May 1990: Hawal Massacre- Indian forces fired thousands of bullets on a peaceful funeral of a Kashmiri political leader. Machine guns were used to kill 60 Kashmiris and more than 300 were injured.

23 February 1991: 23-100 women were raped by security forces in twin cities (Kunan & Poshpora). Human rights watch and international media reported this violation against human rights.

6 January 1993: Sopore Massacre- More than 43 unarmed civilians were killed by Indian Border Security Force. These passengers were traveling from Bandipur to Sopore in Kashmir.

9 March 1993: 26 Kashmiri political and religious parties formed an allied organization "All-Party Hurriyat Conference". It is Kashmir's first separatist political group.

22 October 1993: Bijbehara Massacre- Indian 74th Battalion Border Security Force (BSF) blindly killed 51 civilians and more than 200 were wounded. These civilians were protesting over the siege of a mosque.

10 April 1993: Lal Chock Fire- Indian Border Security Force (BSF) attacked the main commercial center in Kashmir. Over 126 civilians were killed and properly were destroyed by occupied troops.

27 January 1994: Kupwara Massacre- Indian troops killed 27 people including civilians and Mujahideen. 38 persons were wounded.

13 May 1998: India tested its second nuclear bomb Pokhran-2. Five bombs were tested in Rajasthan.

28 May 1998: Pakistan successfully tested its nuclear bombs Chagai-1. With five bomb tests, Pakistan became the world's seventh and first-ever Islamic nuclear country.

30 May 1998: Pakistan tested its second nuclear bomb Chagai-2 in Baluchistan.

May 1998: America, Japan, Australia, Sweden, Canada, and IMF suspended their economic ties with Pakistan over a nuclear test.

6 June 1998: United Nations Security Council passed a resolution (Resolution 1172) condemning both Pakistan and India for their nuclear tests. UN demanded that both countries stop testing their nuclear bombs and solve the Kashmir issue as soon as possible.

21 February 1999: Indian PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Pakistan and signed an agreement "Lahore Declaration" with PM Pakistan Nawaz Sharif. Both leaders were determined to provide a peaceful solution to Kashmir.

5 May 1999: Kargil war started between Pakistan and India. Pakistan PM Nawaz Sharif was unaware of the Pakistan army's planning.

27-28 May 1999: Pakistan shot down Indian MIG-21, MIG-27, MI-17, and a Helicopter. IAF group captain Kambampati Nachiketa Rao was captured alive by Pakistan. He was released after 8 days.

15 June 1999: US president Bill Clinton forced Pakistan to a cease-fire in telephonic conversation with PM Nawaz Sharif.

29 June 1999: Nawaz Sharif cut food and weapon supply to the Pakistan army to stop them from the further move. As a result, Indian army took control over Tiger Hill.

12 October 1999: Pakistan Chief of Army Staff Pervez Musharraf imposed Martial law and sent Nawaz Sharif into jail.

13 December 2001: Kashmiri Mujahideen attacked the Indian parliament killing 9 security officers.

8 October 2005: An earthquake in Azad Kashmir affected more than 500,000 families.

18 February 2007: Indian railway police attacked Samjhauta Express. 68 people were dead most of them were Pakistani. India kept blaming Kashmiris without investigations.

27 December 2007: Ex-Prime Minister of Pakistan and Chairwoman "Pakistan People Party" Benazir Bhutto was killed in a terror attack.

26 November 2008: Terrorists attacked South Mumbai, India, and killed 166 people. Mumbai police failed to secure the building till 29th November. A former Lashkar-e-Taiba fighter was arrested whom India used to blame Pakistan and Kashmiri separatists.

21 February 2009: Indian Army killed two Muslim worshipers in Bomai, Kashmir.

3 March 2009: Indian backed Tamil Tigers attacked Sri Lankan Cricket Team at Gaddafi Stadium Lahore in 2009. This incident closed the doors of international cricket in Pakistan.

29 May 2009: Indian army gang-raped and murdered two Muslim girls Neelofar Jan and her sister-in-law Asiya Jan. Local police station refused to file FIR.

2010: More than 112 Kashmiris were killed in various protests. These Kashmiris were shouting "Quit Kashmir" and pro-Pakistani slogans.

1 January 2016: Jaish-e-Muhammed attacked Pathankot air force station encountering 8 Indian air force personnel. More than 25 Indian soldiers were injured.

3 March 2016: Pakistan arrested Indian spy and RAW officer Kulbhushan Jadhav in Baluchistan, Pakistan.

8 July 2016: Youth leader Burhan Wani embraced Shahadah by Indian security forces in Kokernag, Jammu & Kashmir.

18 September 2016: Following the martyrdom of Burhan wani, Kashmiri Mujahideen attacked the Indian army brigade headquarter in Uri near LOC. 19 Indian soldiers were killed and 20-30 were reported to be injured.

10-17 January 2018: An 8-year-old Kashmiri girl Asifa Bano was abducted, gang-raped, and murdered by six Hindu rapists in a Hindu temple in Kathua, Jammu & Kashmir.

14 February 2019: Kashmiri Mujahideen attacked Pulwama police headquarter. 40 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel were killed in a vehicle bomb explosion. 35 policemen got major injuries in this incident.

20 February 2019: A Pakistani prisoner was brutally beaten in an Indian jail. Indian police killed him in retaliation for the Pulwama incident.

26 February 2019: India claimed to destroy a Mujahideen camp in Balakot, Pakistan. Pakistan denied the claim saying they just crossed LOC and returned throwing payload when PAF retaliated.

27 February 2019: Pakistan conducted an airstrike into Jammu & Kashmir. Two Indian aircraft (IAF MIG-21) were shot down and Indian wing-commander Abhinandan was captured alive and served with tea. His dialog "Tea is fantastic" became a global troll for India.

1 March 2019: Pakistan released wing-commander Abhinandan as a piece of gesture.

5 August 2019: Indian parliament revoked article 370 and imposed a one-year-long curfew in Jammu & Kashmir.

August 2019: India closed the Internet, phone, TV, and international media access to Jammu and Kashmir.

24 September 2019: 40 dead and 850 injured in the earthquake in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan.

12 November 2019: Opening ceremony of Kartarpur Corridor, A visa-free crossing border for Indian Sikh pilgrims opened by Pakistan.

30 January 2020: First coronavirus case was spotted in Kerala, India.

12 February 2020: A Kashmir-based Pakistani armed person Hafiz Saeed was jailed in Pakistan. He was accused of violence in India and occupied Kashmir.

26 February 2020: First coronavirus case was confirmed in Pakistan.

6 May 2020: Commander of Hizbul Mujahideen Riaz Naikoo (successor of Burhan Wani) martyred in a gun battle with Indian security forces.

15 June 2020: China attacked Ladakh (part of Jammu & Kashmir) from Galwan valley killing 20 Indian soldiers.

5 July 2020: A Central Reserve Police Force personnel was killed by a Kashmiri in Pulwama district.

29 June 2020: BLA terrorists attacked Pakistan stock exchange (PSX) Karachi. Four security guards lost their lives. This incident was claimed to be backed by India.

About the Author:

My name is Zulkaif Riaz. I am a blogger, content writer, and human rights activist. "Burhan Muzaffar Wani" is my third book. During lockdown (2020 lockdown because of a pandemic) I was searching about real-life heroes, I found Burhan wani who inspired me a lot. Unfortunately, it took more than three days to discover the story of this legend. Then, I decided to write a book so it may inspire many other students like me.

Thanks for reading this book. Please leave a kind review and also share this book with your friends.

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